

The Newberry Herald and News.

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THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

Candidates for United States Marshal and District Attorney—Senator Butler's New Secretary—They Don't Understand It.

[Special to The State.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The order from President Cleveland, prohibiting office-seekers calling on him at the White House was due to the recommendation of a South Carolina. On Sunday evening Senator Butler was closeted with Mr. Cleveland, discussing South Carolina affairs, when a mention of prominent politicians seeking office were announced. Turning to Senator Butler, the President said: "Senator, I cannot half attend to business of State when I am interrupted every moment."

"You brought it on yourself," said the Senator. "Why don't you issue an order to the effect that you will not see any office-seeker at all?"

"How will it be taken? Would it be understood?"

"Let them learn that it is for their good, and that of the country, then they will understand."

"I'll do this very night," said Mr. Cleveland, brightening up at the prospect. And that was why the order was issued on Sunday.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The Senator and the President were discussing the matter of appointments of District Attorney and Marshal. If one ruling goes into effect, Abial Lathrop's days are numbered to a very few; if another, he will hang over until June 18, 1893. Mr. Cleveland has not decided whether a man's term begins from his appointment or from the day he gets his commission by confirmation from the Senate. "In the case of South Carolina and others," he said yesterday, "it must be decided very soon."

Mr. Lathrop was appointed May 24, 1889, but was not confirmed until June 12, 1890, which makes a vast difference to the anxious applicants for that office.

George I. Cunningham was appointed Marshall June 21, 1889 and confirmed March 12, 1890. Here is a difference of nearly a year. While it would seem clear what to do to most men, and especially to Democrats, Mr. Cleveland is still doubtful, but says he will settle the matter within a week.

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

Here is the list of those who want to be District Attorney: William Elliott, Beaufort; J. W. DeVore, Edgefield; Charles A. Douglas, Fairfield; James F. Hart, Yorkville; L. F. Youmans, Columbia; George W. Dorzaw, Darlington; W. M. Julian Jersey, Charleston; Julius E. Boggs, Pickens; J. H. Earle, Greenville; O. L. Schumpert, Newberry; E. B. Ragsdale, Winthrop; Theo. D. Jersey, Charleston; W. P. Murphy, Walterboro; J. O. Redd, St. George's; E. G. Graydon, Abbeville; C. G. Henderson, Walterboro; H. A. Meete, Lexington C. H.

Twenty-five want the marshalship plum. Here is a full list of the aspirants: J. N. Eustes, Winnsboro; E. M. Boykin, Camden; W. R. Davis, Landford; W. L. Mauldin, Greenville; J. P. Hunter, Lancaster; John L. Carter, Parkville; S. A. Durham, Marion; C. C. Moody, Marion; G. E. Taylor, Camden; M. T. Holly, Aiken; M. L. Donaldson, Greenville; W. M. Gordan, A. M. Sallee, Orangeburg; W. M. Shaele, J. H. Brooks, Edgefield; W. V. Riser, Newberry; John T. Gaston, Blackville; S. A. Rogers, Marlboro; Edwin Harper, Harper's; W. W. Humphreys, Anderson; Frank Mellett, Sumter; R. N. Richardson; J. C. Wilson, Newberry; O. A. Wylie, Richburg; J. S. Simons, Charleston.

SENATOR BUTLER'S NEW SECRETARY.

Senator Butler has a new private secretary, Carroll Brooks having resigned and taken a place with the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is with genuine regret that the younger element around the capitol will learn of Carroll's transfer, as no secretary had made more friends with the gang or a better impression with the old than Gen. Butler's protégé.

The Senator has appointed Daniel C. Roper, of Marlboro, as Mr. Brooks's successor, and he will come on in a few days to take his place. Gen. Butler said last night that he hated to give up his present man, but in seeing an opportunity to put him in a good place, and Mr. Brooks being anxious to accept, he secured it for him. The Senator has always changed his secretary at the end of every other term.

THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND IT.

[Journal, May 10.]
The appointment of Mr. Roper is causing a good deal of criticism, some amusement and a greater or less degree of perplexity at the State House today. The fact that Mr. Roper is an avowed Tillmanite makes the appointment look as if it was a stroke of policy on the part of the astute Senator, looking to the forthcoming race for the senatorial seat between himself and Governor Tillman.

MR. NETTLES ALSO.

It is also learned that a place will be tendered Mr. S. A. Nettles, another ardent Tillmanite. Just what the effect this kind of an appointment will

have on the lieutenantancy of Governor Tillman in the campaign is quite hard to predict. It is at least interesting as well as amusing to the lookers on in the fight.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Must be Modified or Abolished—Which?—Here is a Good Bit of Humor.

[Aiken Journal and Review.]

It is evident that the Supreme Court of the United States will have either to be utterly abolished or radically remodelled. Of the two, we should take it that abolishment would be the thing. Reconstruction of the methods or even of the personnel of the highest court in the greatest country of the universe would not keep it from grinding out justice in finality among sixty-five millions of Americans. Somehow, under any sort of modification, force of long habit might tend to make its decisions impartial and conclusive; and that is not desired or required in this sweet period of progress in which the wagon is in front of the mule. Down with the Supreme Court! That's your racket. Clear the court room, lock up the concern, plug the keyhole with a putty-wad and then hang the noisy hoary Justices in effigy on the outside!

Serves 'em right if they can't take a joke! We won't consent in this day to be ruled by the edicts of a Court that does justice to a "rotten corporation" like a railroad. After a while cotton mills, and foundries, and banks, and newspapers, and colleges and churches, and lots of other "rotten" affairs may, if things are allowed to go on as usual, develop the monumental gall, in case of litigation, to look for justice from this same United States Supreme Court. It must not be the idea!

And, by the way, Dr. Sampson Pope of Newberry appears to be in absolute touch with us on this point. Dr. Pope is not the same who electrified Congressman Johnston's district with appeals for Cleveland and Democracy last fall, but he is the same who was said at the national capital to resemble both Napoleon Bonaparte and Governor McKinley of Ohio—in personal appearance.

"The marked difference, at the same time, between Dr. Sampson Pope and the other worthies was noted to be that neither Bonaparte nor McKinley, equally eligible, had ever applied for office under President Cleveland, and that Dr. Sampson Pope had. He was in Washington, an applicant for the post of United States Marshal and looking after his fences."

For some days the despatches from Washington pulsed with confident predictions of the Doctor's appointment; then they didn't pulse high, then they didn't pulse at all. Still a good many contended that he had secured the luscious grapes and was hiding them in his boots just for fun, when lo! the applicant suddenly reappeared at Newberry, where he is alleged to have publicly declared, as the outcome of his mission, that he "had no chance whatever."

It was now reported that Dr. Sampson Pope says that as soon as the Circuit Court handed down its ruling in favor of the railroads he wrote to admonish President Cleveland not to appoint him United States Marshal, because he would not serve under a court favorable to "rotten corporations." As the United States Supreme Court has since sustained the lower court's finding in favor of "rotten corporations," and as all American citizens, in every capacity, of necessity "serve" under Supreme Court adjudications even as to minutest concerns, it would seem that Dr. Pope's written declaration to Mr. Cleveland, if he wrote it, in legal effect withdraws the writer's allegiance from the United States.

But why should Mr. Cleveland be cautioned not to appoint Dr. Pope a U. S. Marshal? Why didn't the Doctor insist on not being appointed a foreign minister? For the President had exactly as much purpose to send Dr. Sampson Pope abroad as envoy extraordinary or to make him an admiral in the navy as he ever entertained of appointing him to any place at all. From the beginning he "had no chance whatever," but he is not alone.

We cannot guess all Mr. Cleveland's reasons for not appearing to take fondly to the Newberry statesman, but we know some of them. For instance, we don't think the President ever forgave the Doctor for his slight of hand at the August primary, when he thrust his Governorship ballot into the "Temperance" voting box. Such an absent-minded person, if vested with federal honors under a Democratic administration, might himself have gotten into "the wrong box."

Excluding the Chinese.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 11.—The steamer Dauble, which arrived here several days ago, with 612 Chinese aboard, left last night for Victoria, with 410 of the Celestials, having succeeded in land ing only 202. The captain of the steamer evidently gave up the task of trying to land the Chinaman. The ship Tacoma is expected here to-day with another cargo of Chinamen.

GOING BACK TO CHINA.

TACOMA, Wash., May, 11.—The steamer Victoria left for Hong Kong yesterday. She carried, 28 Chinese actors and merchants, who were ordered departed by Collector Wasson.

Sunken eyes, a pallid complexion, and disfiguring eruptions, indicate that there is something wrong within. Expel the lurking foe to health, by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cures Erysipelas, Eczema, Salt-Rheum, Pimples and Blotches.

THE STATE IN THE PENUMBRA OF THE EVANS LIQUOR LAW.—Boards of Control for Sixteen Counties.—The Sacred Palmetto Blown on the Whiskey Bottles.

PASSING UNDER ECLIPSE.

The State in the Penumbra of the Evans Liquor Law.—Boards of Control for Sixteen Counties.—The Sacred Palmetto Blown on the Whiskey Bottles.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, May 11.—A portion of the county boards of control were appointed to-day. Governor Tillman and Comptroller General Ellerbe were closeted in the Executive office most of the morning, and before leaving they announced the appointments for sixteen counties. The remaining appointments will be made as soon as possible, as it is the desire of the State board of control that the county boards organize and get to work as soon as possible. In all cases the appointments were made upon recommendation. Sometimes by the members of the delegations and in other instances by friends of the Administration.

Governor Tillman, when asked what was the rule in appointing the boards, replied that good men who were in favor of the law and who would see that it would be carried out, were appointed without regard to their politics. He remarked, however, that so few Conservatives were in favor of the law that but few of them would be found on the boards. It will be seen by looking over the law that the boards are very important factors in carrying out the provisions of the new-fangled regulation of the liquor traffic.

The following are the boards announced:

Abbeville—Thos. J. Ellis, Francis Henry and John B. Sample.
Barnwell—J. C. Wise, C. M. Hiers and S. E. Ulmer.

Newberry—Wm. C. Sligh, Jacob Senn and John A. C. Kilber.
Spartanburg—M. Heldman, A. F. Burton and J. M. Harrelson.

Georgetown—W. O. Bourke, T. M. Merriam and M. S. Isenham.
Lexington—S. P. George, W. J. Ballentine and W. B. Seay.

Charleston—W. Gibbs Whaley, John H. Graman and James D. Thayer.
Aiken—Lewis Bradwell, B. F. Holly and Thos. S. Williams.

Colleton—W. D. Connor, J. M. Humbert and L. Bellingier.
Greenville—John T. Bramlett, A. W. McDavid and Joseph Leach.

Darlington—George Just Brown, J. O. A. Moore and W. P. Carter.
Edgefield—Jacob W. Hardy, D. R. Dorisoe and Luther W. Reese.

Florence—W. E. Finkler, J. S. McKenzie and Jas. Lawhorne.
Richland—John Crowley, Julian B. Friday and J. R. Price.

Sumter—R. M. Wilson, E. M. Pitts and R. A. Frierson.
York—Walter B. Moore, A. C. Beekhorn and W. F. Dye.

Berkeley—A. E. McCoy and W. C. Whaley: one place vacant.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO DO.

The dispensary law imposes considerable work and responsibility on the county boards of control. The following is the law creating the boards:

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the State board of control to appoint a county board of control composed of three persons, believed by said board not to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, who shall hold their office for a term of two years, and until their successors are appointed. Said county board of control shall be subject to removal for cause by the State board of control. Said county board shall make such rules as will be conducive to the best management of the sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective counties: Provided, all such rules shall be submitted to the State board and approved by them before adoption. Said county board of control shall qualify and be commissioned the same as other officers without fees therefor.

THEY APPOINT THE DISPENSERS.

Applications for position of county dispensers shall be by petitions signed and sworn to by the applicant and filed with the county board of control at least ten days before the meeting at which the application is to be considered, which petition shall state the applicant's name, place of residence, in what business engaged, and in what business he has been engaged two years previous to filing petition; that he is a citizen of the United States and of South Carolina; that he has never been adjudged guilty of violating the law relating to intoxicating liquors, and is not a licensed druggist, a keeper of a hotel, eating house, saloon, restaurant or place of public amusement, and that he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Said county board of control shall be charged with the duty of prosecuting the county dispenser, or any of his employees, who may violate any of the provisions of this Act.

WHAT THERE IS IN IT FOR THE BOARDS.

Section 10. The county board of control shall use as their office the office of the county commissioners of their respective counties and the clerk of the board of county commissioners shall serve as their clerk. They shall preserve, as part of the records and files of their office, all petitions, bonds and other papers pertaining to the granting or revocation of permits, and keep suitable books in which bonds and permits shall be recorded. The books shall be furnished by the county like other public records. The county board of control shall designate or provide a suitable place in which to sell the liquors, and shall furnish or grant permits to purchase from the State commission such liquors as shall be

necessary. The members of the county board of control shall meet once a month, or oftener on the call of the chairman, and for their service they shall each receive a per diem of \$2, and 5 cents mileage each way, and their clerk shall receive \$2 per day for the days actually employed as such, but they shall not receive compensation for more than thirty days in any one year. They shall, upon the approval of the State board of control, employ such assistants for the county dispenser as may be necessary. The county dispenser and his associates shall receive such compensation as the State board of control may determine. All profits after paying all expenses of the county dispenser shall be paid one-half to the county treasury and one-half to the municipal corporation in which it may be located, such settlements to be made monthly.

Commissioner Traskler is at his home quite sick. In his absence most of the dispensary business is being done by Governor Tillman. A lot of sample bottles have been received. They have the palmetto tree blown on them.

Historical Alphabet.

BY MISS PENNA MOISE.

[Sumter Advance.]

A for Prince Arthur, that ill-fated boy, Whom wicked King John was resolved to destroy.

B for Bonaparte, who o'er France did preside, But at last on the rock of St. Helena died.

C stands for Caesar, of Rome once the flower, Who a victim became to his great love of power.

D for Darius, a king and commander, Made captive in war by the great Alexander.

E for Elizabeth, called Bonnie Bess, Who had for each day in the year a new dress.

F for Francis the 1st, of whom we are told, He met Charles the 5th on a cloth of pure gold.

G stands for George, and four of this name, To the throne of Great Britain successively came.

H for Henry the 8th, the bluff, British Harry, Who married to murder, and murdered to marry.

I for Spain's Isabella, whose Jewels were sold, To promote the great work of Columbus the bold.

J stands for James, of two crowns the heir, Yet of both dispossessed, e'er he closed his career.

K for Queen Catharine, Aragon's child, Divorced from her consort, tho' by crime undefiled.

L for Louis the 14th, who rashly re-pledged, The Edict of Nantes, by Navarre nobly sealed.

M stands for Mary, whose principal study, Was to win Philip's love e'en by sacrifice bloody.

N for Napoleon—not Corsica's son, But he who a throne, by a coup d'etat won.

O stands for Omar whose barbarous hand, To precious old books, applied war's fire-brand.

P plus the 9th, a Pope tripple crowned, Whose Vatican stands upon classical ground.

Q for Queen—that's a title—but where did the name, Of her majesty, who this initial may claim.

R Richard the 3d, who on Bosworth's famed field, Saw the White Rose of York, to its Red rival yield.

S for Severus, who to remembrance we call, As the Emperor who built ancient Britain's great wall.

T for Titus, who, tho' Rome's Imperial master, Felt the loss of a day as a mighty disaster.

U for Ulrich, o'er Sweden she reigned, And by merit the love of her subjects obtained.

V for Victoria whom all must commend, As monarch and mother, wife, daughter and friend.

W William the 3d of Orange (Nassau), Who supplanted King James, his own father-in-law.

X stands for Xerxes, whose laurels soon faded, Before those that the brow of Leonidas shaded.

Y for Yorke Earl of Hardwicke in history noted, As one by his worth to the Woolpack promoted.

Z for Zenobia, a prisoner of War, Bound in fetters of gold to Aurelian's car.

To Get at the Facts.

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

FROM JERUSALEM STREET.

All Sorts of Politics Discussed—But the Street is Calm and Serene.

To the Editor of The Herald and News: It is a source of regret to me that I neglected, in speaking of the paucity of applicants from South Carolina for Federal "paps" in last week's paper, to say to those few who have felt constrained to offer themselves up upon the altar of their country's munificence that they had better do a little how-doing in this quarter, for having voted "first, last and all the time" for the present incumbent of the White House, I am in a position to volunteer some advice to my friend Cleveland in the selection of those particular spots, where it would be feasible to allow the official lightning to strike.

I know that it will bring no solace to the unfortunate aspirant to say to him that this matter had been forgotten by me until the time of the present writing, and hear the pathetic "might have been" that may possibly be poured into my remorseful ears. Consequently I shall offer no such skimmed milk excuse; so come right ahead, boys. "Come early to avoid the rush."

Office Hours

from

12.30 till 1.40 p. m.

To expedite business I will rig up a pair of old fashioned winding blades, with a good soft responsive pressure glove on each of the four arms, in my auditorium so that you can speak, shake and scuffle, just like most of you have heretofore had the pleasure of doing at Washington.

This is an off year with me and the whole reserve fund of sympathy, not hitherto expended on myself is at the call of my dear "Les Miserables" in proof of which allow me to say, that, for the appointive power to go off on a junketing tour to New York and Chicago, to honor a man, who has been dead over four hundred years, for discovering America when there are thousands anxiously awaiting for an opportunity to assist in the management of its present internal and external, and in a few isolated cases, even its infernal (vide the Irbys-Gonzales embroglio) affairs is the height of refined cruelty—to animals—and should be so considered in the eyes of the law, and dealt with accordingly.

During all this fever heat of expectancy Jerusalem Street is calm and serene, expecting nothing of a schismatic nature from the seat of government, yet willing to undergo some of the discomforts of public service if it be imperatively necessary to the success of the present regime.

In all reason and every spark of courtesy dead in the political world of today that Latimer, Straight and "Little Mack" should be hounded to death as Third parties or Populists? Let us take it for granted that they are. Did not they, and an overwhelming majority of their constituents support the regular Democratic nominations last fall? If so, why should a departure from the time honored custom of recognizing factional help be made in this instance? A faction that makes possible the political ascendancy of any party, has a right to expect some evidence of gratitude; a failure to show which is an evidence of the want of a proper appreciation of the amenities of polite existence. It is a fact too, well known to be a source of comfort, that a sufficient number were imbued with populist principles owing to the love they bore the very name of Democracy, supported that party on the "one man trial" idea even when the public expressions of its candidate exposed him to the suspicion of hostility to what they conceived to be their just demands. Is it polite to ignore this fact? Is it not rather suicidal to attempt, with the aid of hauteur and contumely to coerce so large a portion of the franchise exercising population, who despite the assertions of a few extreme partisans, have never as yet, acknowledged any man as their master.

Why widen the breach with insinuation and innuendo where common sense and policy call for concession and respect for personal opinions. The "Wage Workers League" in Columbia a few days ago caught a faint gleam of the vision of expediency in South Carolina affairs—when they expunged from the minutes of their meeting, the words "so called reform." Figuratively patting the lion's head, but they made the unpardonable and impolitic mistake of gritting their teeth at him, as though retreating all of the campaign bumbo of last year against that party, the name of which they handled so delicately.

As I conceive the "So Called Reform Party" is willing to concede all legitimate rights to the "So Called Conservative Party"; just so soon as they come to a saving knowledge of the error of their way. They have proved it by their support of Gen. Earle and others who have subscribed to a belief in the honesty of their intentions, without being horrified over their lamentable ignorance and simplicity. There are hosts of men on both sides who would be an honor to any commonwealth that honored them, and I hope that the day is not far distant when this fact will be appreciated to an extent which will unite us in an unbroken rank, actuated by the one all pervading impulse to foster that altruistic interest, so essential to the existence of the highest order of statehood.

It is rather early to expect an admission that much of the fact accompli of this period of reformatory legislation will redound to the benefit of the State. We have our private opinion, and only the future can prove the correctness or incorrectness of them, but it is never too early to lend encouragement to what

we know to be right, and frown down what we know to be wrong. If we find ourselves unable to arise superior to the bounds of partyism to the higher plane of principles; and then is the case without one ray of hope. I was born a Democrat, I have lived one, and when I die, among the kind things that are carved upon the stone that marks my resting place let there be written as a post script, "He was a Democrat"; according to the interpretation of Jefferson and Calhoun. So should the party to which I now owe allegiance drift away from its ancient tenets then will I be found in whatsoever one conforms the nearest to the principles of "Government of the people, for the people, by the people."

H.

Jerusalem Street, May 1st, 1893.

The Secret of Success.

As a general thing, the merchant who has made millions of dollars, when explaining his success, does not take into account that most of his audience are not born with the same gifts as himself, and therefore cannot properly apply his rules. But it is always edifying and interesting to hear from extraordinary men when they make a sincere effort to analyze their careers. And so, the college address of the eminent Andrew Carnegie, who has made \$25,000,000 in manufacturing iron and steel, cannot fail to attract attention.

Mr. Carnegie states emphatically that any legitimate business in this country will yield a fair profit if it receives the unremitting and exclusive attention and all the capital of capable and industrious men. Times of depression and less will come, but the skillful and persistent man can count upon more successful than unremunerative years. The prime condition of success, the great secret, according to Andrew Carnegie, is to "concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line resolve to fight it out on that line; to lead in it, adopt every improvement, having the best machinery, and know the most about it."

If men fail, therefore, it is chiefly because they have "scattered their brains and capital."

We have had dinner in our ears, from time immemorial, not to "put all our eggs in one basket"; but the new evangel of Mr. Carnegie is to do that very thing. "I tell you," he says, "put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket. Look round you and take notice; men who do that do not often fail. It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks so many eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him. One fault of the American business man is lack of concentration."

These are the supreme rules of the great iron and steel king, but he formulates minor but not less salutary by-laws. He bids the young merchant to aim high; to keep sober; never speculate; never indulge beyond your surplus cash fund; make the firms interest yours; break orders always to save owners; keep the expenditure always within revenue; lastly, do not be impatient, for, as Emerson says, "no one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourself."

Mr. Wm. T. Walters, in bringing the great French sculptor Barye to the attention of Americans, demonstrated that "genius was labor." And, on somewhat the same line, Andrew Carnegie congratulates young men that they have been "born to the ancient and honorable degree of poverty which renders it necessary that you should devote yourselves to hard work." At the same time, he does not hesitate to declare that the sons of rich men, who are worthy inheritors of parental opulence deserve the highest credit, can express more ideas than words can express. But, adds Mr. Carnegie, "look out that some boys poorer, much poorer, than some boys, whose parents can not afford to give them the advantages of a course in this institute, advantages which should give you a decided lead in the race, look out that such boys do not challenge you at the post and pass you at the grand stand. Look out for the boy that has to plunge into work direct from the common school, and who begins by sweeping out the office. He is the probable 'dark horse' that you had better watch."

Such is the wise counsel of a triumphant merchant to young men who are beginning their careers and who, like the majority of American boys, desire wealth and power. It cannot be doubted that money is a tremendous leverage, and that the want of it often baffles the bravest spirit and blights the noblest ambition. But it is also true that many of the children of men cannot acquire riches, do what they will. It is equally true that some of the most telling and self-sacrificing of mortals have reached fame and lived and died poor. And yet, the lesson of the old Scotchman, whose lair is in Pittsburgh, where he made his millions, need not be lost upon any one. It is the concentration of all faculties upon one pursuit, unflinching industry, temperate habits and eternal vigilance. Some who practice those virtues will become millionaires. Some will inscribe their names upon the scroll of fame. Some will lay up treasures in heaven. The man who can win all three crowns—wealth, distinction and paradise—is indeed equal to angels, and in no sense lower than them.

A Maryland factory states that it put up 4,000,000 cans of corn last season.

TRYING TO COME TOGETHER.

Kolbites and Populists in Alabama Submit a Proposition to the Regular Democrats for a Joint Primary of White Voters.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 11.—The State Executive Committee of the Kolb Democrats and the Populists were both in session here to-day. They expressed themselves unanimously in favor of again nominating Kolb next year, and have met to make ready for the campaign. The meetings are secret, but both committees are said to be discussing a proposition for joint primaries with the Democrats. All white voters will be allowed to cast ballots, and all the respective parties will support the successful candidates.

The Populist committee did not join with the Jeffersonian committee in the proposition of harmony finally adopted for submission to the organized Democratic committee. That proposition is for a universal white primary next April, with the negro shut out altogether. Each side will appoint two managers and clerks. New State and county committees will be elected and State and county officers nominated by the plurality rule. When the respective executive committees have canvassed and announced the result, they shall dissolve and the newly elected committee take charge of the united party.

This is nothing to indicate whether the organized, or regulars, will accept. No candidate will be allowed to run unless he pledges himself against any law that tends to disfranchise white men, which is aimed at the new Australian ballot law. This may prevent a union, but there is a strong element among the regulars who will fight for its acceptance. The proposition is open for forty days.

Superstitions About Friday.

[Harper's Young People.]

Many years ago, when sailing-ships were the only means of communication between the different countries, superstition was more life among sailors than at the present time. These absurd fancies were not confined to Jack alone, but they were shared in by a greater or less extent by shipmasters and owners. Friday was considered a day of evil, and the most malignant results were supposed to attend a voyage commenced on this day of the week. In those times he would indeed have been a reckless skipper who would have attempted to sail on this ill-omened day, for the crew would have broken out in open rebellion, rather than lift the anchor from the bottom or cast off shore moorings.

Since the advent of steam many of these prejudices have become as direct as the ships on which they were once entertained.

A true story is told of a sceptical Massachusetts captain who, way back in the early years of the republic, determined to exhibit the fallacy of this particular superstition. He contracted on a certain Friday for the building of a ship, and it was arranged that the keel of this vessel was laid on Friday, that she was launched on a Friday, named Friday, commenced alding on a Friday, and hauled into the stream on the same day of the week. To add to the possibilities of disaster, a negro cook named Friday was engaged; and thus fully freighted with the sinister name, the Friday sailed on a Friday, bound to a port in the West Indies.

From that day to this no tidings of the ill-conditioned craft have been received. But those of us who like Friday for various reasons, but chiefly because it leads up to Saturday, upon which day schools are closed, will be pleased to hear that it is not half so unlucky a day as Monday, the day school opens again. A German statistician, feeling that Friday had been a much-maligned day, determined to make a scientific investigation of the matter, and has found that it is not Friday, but Monday, that is the most unfortunate of the weekdays. According to his investigations 16.31 per cent. of all accidents occur on Monday, 15.51 per cent. on Tuesday, 16.31 per cent. on Wednesday, 15.47 per cent. on Thursday, 16.38 per cent. on Friday, 16.38 per cent. on Saturday, and only 2.69 per cent. on Sunday.

So, you see, Friday isn't so bad a day after all.

Men Who Hurt a Town.

All who oppose improvements. Who never push their business. All who distrust public spirited men.

Those who run down the town to strangers. Those who show no hospitality to its visitors. Men who envy their neighbors their prosperity.

Men who oppose everything that does not originate with them. Who wear long faces when strangers speak of locating in the town.

Who refuse to subscribe towards the building of schools and churches. Who think all systems of theology except his own are erroneous. Who find fault with all enterprises with which they are not connected. Men who never subscribe for, advertise in, or in any way patronize their county paper, and